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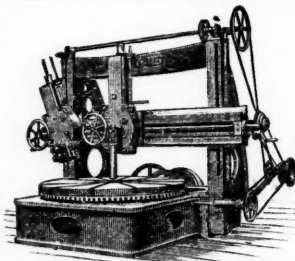
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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

It has been decided that Mr. RANDALL is not to be a candidate for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives. This is stated, by authority, in *The Times*, which has just had a full consultation with him, at Washington, and that journal adds that he formally and positively retired himself from the contest before the close of the last session, and never has entertained the question of changing his position.

That Mr. RANDALL would rather be Speaker than a plain member, goes without saying. That he would rather be at the head of the House, with the formation of its committees and the direction of its business in his hands, than be subject to the disposition of Mr. CARLISLE as Speaker, needs no argument. But it is clearly seen that even with the implied support of the Administration, or even with its energetic help, he could not cope with Mr. CARLISLE. The latter has at its back a very decided majority of the Democratic membership, many of whom will come to Washington when Congress re-assembles, full of sourness and bitterness toward the Administration, and much inclined to take sides with the Kentucky faction with which Mr. CARLISLE is identified. This will increase the strength of that wing of the party which is against Mr. RANDALL on account of his Protectionist leanings, and which will not permit him, as was shown in his overwhelming defeat, sixteen months ago, to again wield the gavel.

Under these circumstances it would be folly for RANDALL to make the effort. He must content himself with being the leader on the floor of the House, representing the Administration, and speaking in its behalf. This will be a high place, even if it be not so high as the Speaker's chair, and it is better to be content with it than to have so severe a fall as that of 1883, in attempting a more ambitious work.

IN the process of paying his political debts out of the patronage of the State Department, Mr. BAYARD seems to find even the mission to Hayti an indispensable coin. We can put no other construction on his treatment of Mr. WILLIAMS, the colored diplomat, who was nominated and confirmed to that office in the last days of Mr. ARTHUR's administration. Mr. WILLIAMS has been treated by Mr. BAYARD as no gentleman would treat another, and his action is explicable only in view of the attitude of the Southern chivalry toward "a nigger." We hardly could believe what Mr. WILLIAMS tells of the Secretary's conduct if it had not been confirmed amply by Mr. BAYARD's own contradiction of the story. In this he

denies the charge that he behaved with unbecoming insolence toward Mr. BRUCE and Mr. WILLIAMS, saying that he always had sought to treat his inferiors with entire courtesy and to avoid haughtiness of manner. The man who uttered such words into the ear of a reporter of his own party was capable of committing all the insolence Mr. WILLIAMS has charged, and of being quite unconscious of his insolence at the same time. Mr. BAYARD has brought into view a strain of coarseness in his character which we had not believed to exist.

On several points Mr. BAYARD displays a marked ignorance of facts, of which every Secretary of State should be aware, as when he speaks of withholding Mr. WILLIAMS's salary until he had furnished a bond—a thing never asked of any foreign Minister, and only required of Mr. WILLIAMS in his additional capacity as Consul General to HAYTI. He speaks of the payment of the money due to Mr. WILLIAMS under the law as an advance he had graciously proposed to procure for him. He gives no explanation of the long delay in issuing Mr. WILLIAMS's instructions, except that charges had been brought against him. What these were he never told the accused gentleman. These accumulated discourtesies from "the Chevalier BAYARD"—as some very soft-headed young persons love to call him—make perfectly credible the main charges that Mr. WILLIAMS brings. He says that Mr. BAYARD, in proposing to have paid to him the part of his salary due under the law, made this dependent on his resignation. As he refused to resign, he got nothing.

When the Senate of the United States meets again it will be its duty to investigate these proceedings of Mr. BAYARD. It is due to the national dignity that an accepted representative of our nationality should not be insulted and wronged even by a Secretary of State from Delaware.

THAT Mr. BAYARD should prove to be the evil genius of the new administration certainly was not expected by the public generally when the new Cabinet was gazetted. It was Mr. LAMAR and Mr. MANNING who were thought most likely to cause scandals—the one through his indolence and his "Confederate" ideas, the other because of his devotion to machine methods in politics. Both have given offence. Mr. LAMAR's closing of the Interior Department on the death of JACOB THOMPSON was a scandalous blunder; and his chief subordinate in the Pension Bureau made an ass of himself in trying to get Miss SWEET out of office. Mr. MANNING's selection of Mr. HIGGINS, at the instance of Senator GOR-

MAN, was a gross offense to the Civil Service Reformers. But both put together have not made so many bad blunders as Mr. BAYARD. No other Cabinet officer has used his patronage so unhesitatingly for the benefit of his political friends, and in utter disregard of questions of comparative merit, to say nothing of any ideas of Civil Service Reform. No other has made so many unhappy selections for high and important offices. To send the counsel of the Emma Mine to the Court of St. James, to select for Italy a Roman Catholic who publicly expressed the coarsest censure of the reigning sovereign's father, to assign two other missions to disqualified participants in the rebellion, and to make up our ambassadorial staff of nobodies who swear by Mr. BAYARD, was not enough. He must get the whole country agog to watch a quarrel with a colored man, in which the citizen of African descent shows himself the better gentleman.

THE President has done two good things. He has confirmed the sentence of the court-martial by which General HAZEN was reprimanded for conduct unbecoming a soldier, and he has rescinded the order by which Secretary TELLER threw open the larger part of the great Sioux reservation to white settlers. But this latter he has not done in a becoming way. He has issued a long and wordy proclamation, in the style of legal jargon much affected by the lawyer caste, in which he rehearses the facts and rescinds the order of the previous administration. Less than ten lines of plain English would have served the purpose, and would have impressed the superior wisdom of the new administration equally upon the public. In fact, his wearisome proclamation failed to catch the public eye. Few people read it, and a Boston daily (*proh pudor!*) published it as a proclamation against the Oklahoma boomers! Mr. CLEVELAND would be wiser to leave it to the newspapers of his party to draw the inferences as to his righteousness. They will attend to that.

"GEN." ANDREW JACKSON SPARKS, who acquired that title through being a member of the Military Committee of the House, is the present "Commissioner of the Land Office." "Gen." ANDREW JACKSON SPARKS is disgusted with Civil Service Reform. He wants to "bounce" his Republican subordinates and give their places to his political friends. "Gen." ANDREW JACKSON SPARKS privately intimates that he will resign his \$4000 a year, and leave the administration to the ruin it courts, if his hands are to be tied in this matter. "Gen." ANDREW JACKSON SPARKS thinks it is time to "turn

the rascals out," for he is satisfied that every branch of the Land Office business has been honeycombed with fraud. On closer inspection his charges dwindle to this: that the newspapers which agree with "Gen." ANDREW JACKSON SPARKS in politics have not had their fair share of the Land Office's advertising. But "Gen." ANDREW JACKSON SPARKS should remember that the law, as it generally is interpreted, confines that advertising to reputable newspapers with a fair circulation.

Now that Mr. KEILEY has been told from Washington what he would not see for himself,—that he was not the right man for Minister to Italy,—we have reached the end of that chapter. But KEILEY may be sent elsewhere, and Mr. BAYARD is very likely to propose that. What, then, shall we think of a man who said he would smooth matters with King HUMBERT by explaining that he had said much worse things of his own country, when he was in rebellion against its authority, than ever he said of Italy; and who, in his speech at the complimentary dinner in Richmond, last evening, referred to the fact that he formerly considered the maintenance of the national authority over Virginia "a gross and bloody violation of public rights?" Doubtless he did so consider it, when he was a rebel soldier, but to recall the fact, now, when he was expecting to go abroad as a representative of the national authority, was such an example of bad taste as is not often seen. A high-minded person he must be, and with such nice perceptions of propriety, a fine diplomat he would make! However, until Mr. BAYARD hunts out another place for him, KEILEY's case may be laid aside.

JUST when there seems to be a likelihood that the strike of our Kensington carpet weavers is coming to an end, there has arisen a fresh disagreement between masters and workmen in the Pittsburg iron trades. An employer of that city blames the Eastern capitalists for stirring up this difficulty, and complains that the Pittsburg employers are paying higher wages than in Eastern Pennsylvania, while they are required to compete with the Eastern producers.

That Eastern iron men have lifted a finger to stir up strife in Pittsburg we do not believe, and this accuser offers no evidence but his own conjecture. That Pittsburg pays higher wages than its Eastern rivals is probably true, and is perfectly just. Pittsburg wages are regulated by a sliding scale. This scale fixes a maximum beyond which wages may not rise, as well as a minimum below which they may not fall. The effect of this has been bad. In good times Pittsburg wages never rose to the height they reached elsewhere, because the sliding scale forbade this. In bad times they cannot fall as low as elsewhere, and for the same reason. In good times the workmen of that city had good wages, but not wages that left any broad margin for saving. As a consequence they never did save to anything like the extent seen in Massachusetts, in New York and in Philadelphia. They have no such reserve to fall back upon as the great deposits in the savings banks of Massachusetts and

New York or the great area of workmen's homes in Philadelphia. Pittsburg capitalists in good times made money more freely than elsewhere, because the sliding scale kept wages down. They now find it hard to keep their heads above water, because the same sliding scale keeps wages up. They think their workmen ought to be more considerate of their difficulties and grant them some relaxation of their bargain. They never were asked to give any such relaxation when times were good and profits were high.

All this goes to prove that sliding scales and similar devices to prevent great fluctuations in wages by fixing a maximum and a minimum rate are blunders. The workingman in the long run is the better for standing such fluctuations. He is more likely,—so experience shows,—to make some permanent provision out of the high wages he otherwise would get, than if he had the security of a sliding scale of the kind to insure him against a great fall.

THE Protectionist cause has lost yet another staunch defender, by the death of Mr. GEORGE BASIL DIXWELL, of Boston. Mr. DIXWELL, we believe, did not take up his pen until well on in years; but he at once showed himself to be an accomplished controversialist. His reviews of BASTIAT, PERRY, SUMNER and GEORGE have a lasting value. He was personally a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, whose acquaintance gave us pleasure.

A BOSTON contemporary treats us to a piece of news which is news indeed in this locality. It says that Professor SUMNER, of Yale, has been invited by the Board of Trustees to deliver a series of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania. This is magnifying a very small matter into an excessive importance. Last January a number of Yale students, hearing of the lecture on Protective Tariff, delivered at Harvard by Prof. THOMPSON, of our University, secured him an invitation to deliver a lecture in Yale on the same subject. It was sent by the Phi Beta Kappa Society, we believe, and was accepted. Thereupon a number of students in our University very naturally felt a desire to hear Professor SUMNER on the Free Trade side of the controversy, and procured his invitation to deliver a lecture under the auspices of the Scientific Society. This Professor SUMNER accepted, and the lecture will be delivered May 1st.

The *Advertiser* professes to see in the supposed action of the Trustees of the University a friendly retaliation for Professor SUMNER's remark on the election of Professor BOLLES, that the Trustees first determined what kind of Political Economy should be taught, and then chose the man accordingly. If Professor SUMNER made that remark we fail to see anything offensive in it. It is just as true of the University of Pennsylvania as it is of Yale or Harvard,—no more; no less. The latter university certainly determined what kind of Political Economy was to be taught its students, when it confined Professor FRANCIS BOWEN to the teaching of Philosophy, and chose three Free Traders

to take up his work as a teacher of economic science. And if Professor SUMNER were to die or resign, the Yale corporation would not elect his successor at random, and then await developments to ascertain whether he believed in Free Trade or Protection.

PROFESSOR LOUGHLIN, of Harvard, is censured for saying that "Political Economy was an unknown science to the American people before 1860." If Mr. LOUGHLIN meant that America had no political economists before 1860 he was unfair to his own side of the house, and much more unfair to the Protectionists. ALBERT GALLATIN, PELLETIAH WEBSTER, CONDY RAGUET, THOMAS COOPER and FRANCIS WAYLAND were not originaive thinkers in this field it is true; but neither have their successors as Free Trade economists been such. On the Protectionist side we have a fine galaxy of names. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, TENCH COXE, RICHARD RUSH, MATTHEW CAREY, CALVIN COLTON, HENRY CLAY, HENRY C. CAREY, STEPHEN COLWELL, DANIEL RAYMOND, WILLARD PHILLIPS, ANDREW STEWART, WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, E. PESHINE SMITH and FREDERICK LIST were men who knew what Political Economy was long before 1860. We agree with the Boston *Journal* that statesmen like "HAMILTON, MADISON, CLAY, WEBSTER, CHASE and others knew as much about Political Economy as their contemporaries in Europe."

If Mr. LOUGHLIN means that the country was not aroused to the general interest in economic questions which characterizes our own era, he is not so far wrong, but still he is wrong. The debates of 1818-28 and of 1840-46 excited as wide and deep an interest in economic problems as ever has been seen in any modern community. The problems of Free Trade and Protection, Direct and Indirect Taxation, Hard Money or Paper Money were as ably discussed from the platform, and with as keen attention from the public in those days as now. We have met with men whose first interest in these questions dates from 1840-6, and they invariably speak with enthusiasm of the tone of discussion in the public debates and stump speeches of that day, when these questions were handled.

HARVARD COLLEGE, founded by the New England churches, *Pro Christo et Ecclesia*, is discussing the propriety of making attendance on the daily chapel service voluntary. The University of Virginia, founded by the sceptic THOMAS JEFFERSON, has been dedicating a new college chapel.

The movement at Harvard is not supported by President ELIOT, who believes in the maintenance of the present rule. Its strongest advocate in the Faculty is an orthodox professor, who exercises a very direct religious influence over his students, who believes heartily in the service, but who thinks that its requirement, when other things have been left to the judgment of the students, merely does them harm. The Faculty have voted to make the change. The Overseers have taken the opposite action, by adopting the report of a committee of which PHILLIPS BROOKS, Dr. A. P. PEA-

BODY and Mr. LOWELL were the members. To judge from the quotations made in this report, the memorial sent up by the students was a weak and extravagant document. The report itself is not so able as we should have expected from the signers. It takes its stand on college tradition, on the inherent usefulness of the chapel service, and on the effect its abolition might have on the public.

There are two strong arguments the committee do not use. One is that under the elective system the students at Harvard meet nowhere but in chapel. Even the class of any year do not see each other at any one recitation or lecture; and JOHN SMITH has to consult the catalogue when asked if JOHN JONES is in his class. Another is that the abolition of the service would be a distinct challenge to all the religious knight errantry of the country, who would rush in to supply the vacuum. The college would be the scene of religious excitements which would carry some off their feet, and would leave the majority more indifferent than ever to all religious influences. The very winter after the abolition of the required attendance in the University of Michigan, its classes were swept by a "revival" which for a time to some degree interrupted regular college work.

THE Superior Court of New York State, at the General Term, has sustained Mayor EDSON's appeal from the sentence for contempt of a lower court. It will be remembered that Mr. Edson had merely discharged a duty imposed upon him by the law, and after the Legislature had refused to so modify the law as to release him from this duty. But a partisan Judge, for partisan reasons, had forbidden him to perform that act which the law had commanded. For this he was prosecuted by a representative of the faction which thought itself aggrieved, and was sentenced to fine and imprisonment. The Superior Court sustains Mr. EDSON in his interpretation of the law. It says: "To hold that the judicial body could inquire into the motives of the executive in the exercise of the power conferred upon him, and control him in the exercise of such power, would be to transfer the power from the executive, in which it is vested, to the judicial body." This puts a check upon "government by injunction." This method of government was first brought into currency under Judge BARNARD, by that eminent jurist, Mr. THOMAS G. SHEARMAN. Its practical effect has been to make the judiciary supreme over all executive authority, and to tempt Judges to intermeddle in any affair which enlisted either their political prejudices or their personal cupidity. Mr. EDSON not only resisted the sentence of the lower Court by this appeal, but besought the Legislature to take such action as would make such abuses impossible for the future. The Legislature has done nothing, and is not likely to do anything.

THE offending building contractor in New York, Mr. BUDDENSIEK, and two district inspectors of buildings are to be tried for manslaughter. Other structures of the fifteen

hundred put up by this scoundrel have been examined, and several found to be insecure. We observe a sharp denunciation of these offenders by some of the workmen's associations of the city. Would it not have been in keeping for these associations to have spoken out freely about the workmen who held their tongues, although they knew that BUDDENSIEK's bricks were rubbish and that his mortar contained no sand? Might not the Trades' Unions concerned in the building trades score a point in the public favor by making it incumbent on their members to insist that honest materials shall be used by their employers?

THE New York Legislature has done itself honor by passing the bill to purchase and convert into a park the American shore at Niagara Falls. For years past the Falls has been falling into disrepute, as a place of resort, because of the wholesale impositions practiced upon visitors. Every point on either shore from which a view could be obtained has been secured by some speculator, who exacts a fee for the privilege. As a consequence the goose which laid the golden eggs has been at the point of death. People who had not the purse of FORTUNATUS began to avoid the Falls, and the number of visitors has fallen far below what the numbers of the American people and their taste for natural beauties might have led us to expect. Latterly the only steady visitors have been English tourists and American bridal parties.

To rescue the Falls from this kind of degradation has been proposed by both Canada and New York. As yet the Dominion Government has done nothing. Indeed the nuisances and impositions on that side of the river have seen recently a notable increase. But New York, although not so abundantly supplied with revenue as its wealth would lead us to suppose, has done its share for the retrieval of the country's good name.

THE Constitution of the United States forbids the States of the Union to pass laws which impair the validity of contracts. The Eleventh Amendment also debars the United States Courts from entertaining suits brought against a State by any individual suitor. Does the amendment obliterate practically the provision about contracts? Or can a redress be secured by suing the agent of the State where the State could not be sued? The latter method of procedure for redress of wrongs inflicted by a State has been declared constitutional by the Supreme Bench, five Judges affirming and four dissenting. The Court forbids the tax collectors of the State of Virginia to proceed against the property of taxpayers, who have tendered the coupons of State bonds in payment of taxes or licenses. The act of 1871 made the coupons receivable for this purpose; that of 1882 forbade the tax collectors to receive them. The weight of authority is rather with the minority, which contains Chief Justice WAITE, Judges BRADLEY, MILLER and GRAY. But in the majority Judges MATTHEWS and FIELD are supported by the three Judges from the Southern States. So close is the vote that a vacancy and a fresh appointment might shift the balance, and the reasoning in the minority opinion, we

regret to say, seems much more forcible than in that of the majority. It is true that the doctrine of the majority lands the nation in several practical absurdities. It enables a State to lay import and export duties, and to do anything else expressly forbidden by the constitution, so long as the rights of individuals only are directly affected. In effect the Eleventh Amendment wipes out nearly all the restrictions laid by the constitution on the powers of the States, unless there be a redress through suing State officials. This is the greater reason for expunging it, and if the rigid construction put upon it by the majority had been maintained from the first we might have got rid of it before this. It is just such abatements of the nuisance as this decision that have made its continuance possible.

THERE still is no choice of a Senator from Illinois, and no probability of any. The Republicans stand by Mr. LOGAN and most of the Democrats by Mr. MORRISON, but neither gets the needed majority. The death of a Democratic member seemed to put the prize within the reach of the Republicans. But a Mr. SITTING on their side of the house had been paired with the dead man, and refused to regard himself as released from this agreement until his successor had taken his seat. We cannot join in the outburst of censure with which his act has been greeted. There is no reason given for regarding it as other than honest and conscientious. Mr. SITTING may have been over scrupulous. But there is no bad motive that his refusal can be traced to. And we shall keep the severity of our censures for bad motives, and not for mistakes of judgment, if this was one. Nor is it for Republicans, who insisted that a majority of the whole membership of the Legislature was needed to a choice, to jump at the chance to elect a Senator by a less vote than this. The best that can come out of this contest is the reappointment of Mr. LOGAN by the Governor, until another Legislature has been chosen.

THE murder of the Englishman PRELLER by his countryman MAXWELL, in a St. Louis hotel, bade fair to be a case of more than ordinary interest, from the indications that PRELLER was the victim of some European secret society. The murderer had fixed to the trunk, in which he hid his victim's body, a placard which seemed to stigmatize him as a traitor to "the cause." But it now appears that this was no better than a blind to cover his own base and homicidal cupidity. Mr. PRELLER was a member of the religious body called Plymouth Brethren, and an exceedingly devout and consistent one. The principles of that body debar its members from taking part in any sort of political movement. They do not even vote in any country in which they reside. The notion that a consistent Plymouth Brother would join the Nihilists, or the Carbonari, is as absurd as that the clerk of the yearly meeting would join an artillery company, or accept the title of Colonel.

THE Republicans of Michigan showed a laudable desire to bury the hatchet when their State Convention nominated Judge

COOLEY to the vacant place on the Supreme Bench of that State. Judge COOLEY is a jurist of more than national reputation, but he had supported Mr. CLEVELAND's candidacy for the Presidency. The good sense shown in selecting him, however, was not appreciated by the whole body of Republican voters. Many resented his independence of last year, and refused to vote for him, thus enabling the Democrats to elect a much worse man. This only shows that there may be overhaste in magnanimity. But to this the party must come, and 1888 must see a reunited party, unless the Democrats are to continue their control of the national government.

THERE could be no better evidence of the reality of the scare caused to the Saints of Utah by the enforcement of the EDMUNDS law than the scene which took place in the United States Court room at Salt Lake City last week. Elder ORSON PRATT JONES, whose name gives evidence that he was born in the Mormon fold, was indicted for polygamy, and the evidence of the charge was forthcoming. Thereupon Elder JONES, like a sensible man, threw himself upon the mercy of the Court and renounced plural marriage. He agreed to put away all his wives but the first, and to provide for the support of the others. Upon this the Court imposed the lightest penalty the law allows—a fine instead of imprisonment. This act has caused the saints no little concern. That a subordinate member of the hierarchy itself should have succumbed to the pressure of the law must tend to break the solid front of their resistance. That the offender got off so easily on giving security for his future conformity to the law, must have suggested to many the prudence of taking the same course. That this blow is felt, may be seen from the bitterness with which the organs of the saints denounce Elder JONES as a renegade and an apostate.

THE Court also has decided the appeal of RUDGER CLAWSON, a Utah polygamist, who was indicted by a Grand Jury, from which believers in the rightfulness of polygamy were excluded, and tried by a petit jury not taken from the panel of two hundred the law specifies,—that panel having been exhausted by the exclusion of believers. The EDMUNDS law expressly authorized the challenge of proposed jurymen on this ground. The Saints sent up this case by appeal in order to test the validity of the law. The Supreme Court disappoints their hopes by supporting the EDMUNDS law on this head, and by asserting the full legality of a jury taken from an open venire. This leaves the Saints without a single point at which they can resist the operation of the law. All that law can do for the suppression of practices approved by a whole community, the United States authorities in Utah are authorized to do. And not a single vicious or persecuting precedent has been set.

WHEN the Dominion of Canada was created its public debt was about \$85,000,000. It now is nearly three times as much, and is increasing at the rate of \$30,000,000 a

year. The government is obliged to meet its creditors for floating debts with a request for extensions, and has to make 9 per cent discount from the principal of new loans at the rates of interest offered by the United Kingdom and the United States. The cause of all this is that the government is employing its revenue to divest the demands of commerce from the parts of America which adjoins each group of its provinces, and to bring them into commercial relations with each other. It is building political railroad lines, or maintaining them in efficiency at a loss. A Zollverein would make commerce independent of political lines, and would save this great waste of the resources of a comparatively poor country.

Just at present the Dominion Government needs money more than ever, and its credit never was lower. The war with the Indians and the Halfbreeds, brought on by the attempt to sacrifice their interest and convenience to the pedantry of a survey system, will cost money. Great outlays have been made already, but without visible result at this writing. Fort Pitt has been captured by RIEL's rebel forces, and its garrison massacred—the second occurrence of the kind. But as yet the Canadian troops do not seem to be in position to strike an effective blow.

THE outbreak at the Isthmus of Panama is our national opportunity. Before it is over we might make our hand felt there in a fashion which would show England and France that we have both the will and the power to protect the international interests which centre at this natural line of transit between the oceans. Will the opportunity be used? MR. FRELINGHUYSEN would have made no use of it. The suggestion to do so would have roused his fear of offending the Great Powers of Europe. Will Mr. BAYARD? We fear not. It is true that he has sent to Panama a force of American marines and a few ships of war. But with what object? Not a word is said in the public documents connected with his action of the neutralization of the Isthmus. We only hear of protecting American interests and American citizens. That is very well, but not enough. That leaves it open to England to send ships and troops to protect British interests and British subjects. France may send to look after French interests and French citizens. There is no objection to their sending. But we should have made them see it was superfluous, and that through the efficiency of our interference their interests and their people are as safe at Panama as at Savannah. MR. BAYARD has not risen to the height of the occasion. He seems to be but a Democratic version of MR. FRELINGHUYSEN.

The *London Spectator* preaches from the text furnished by this disorder the usual British homily as to the necessity for an international guarantee. If JOHN QUINCY ADAMS or JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE were Secretary of State, they would have furnished the text for a different sort of preaching.

ENGLAND and Russia seem to be drifting into warlike collision, just as they did in the months which preceded the declaration of war in 1854. The one chance of peace is in

the conscientious firmness of MR. GLADSTONE, who has the Russian case as well as the English before him. If he is as just as he showed himself in judging the Afghans and the Boers, there will be peace. If he be as weak and as manageable as in judging Arabi Bey and the Egyptians, there will be war.

The dispatches from England tell us *ad nauseam* what *The Times* and the other London newspapers are saying against Russia and against peace. This is misleading. As 1880 showed, London may be Jingoist to the backbone, while England is for peace and justice. The great provincial organs, the *Chronicle*, of Newcastle; the *Guardian*, of Manchester; the *Post*, of Birmingham, and the *Courier*, of Sheffield, are more to be trusted as indicating the drift of English feeling than the metropolitan newspapers. The only newspaper in London that is in harmony with provincial opinion is *The Pall Mall Gazette*, and it has heartily represented the justice of the Russian case.

FULLER and more honest intelligence from Ireland than the cable dispatches is awaited by those who wish to know the real facts as to the reception the Prince of Wales got. The Dublin newspapers, so far as they have come to hand, describe only the opening scenes of the visit. They do not sustain the report that there was any general or genuine enthusiasm. Not a single railway found it necessary or advisable to run an excursion train into Dublin, although every cattle show makes such trains necessary. Not a single Catholic bishop and but two Catholic priests attended the Prince's levee. Of the two one is in the service of the government and the other is a staunch Whig. The cheering in the streets was not general or spirited, and nothing but the most strenuous efforts of a Citizens' Committee, composed largely of the Castle officials, sufficed to prevent the reception from sinking to utter tameness.

To offset the claim that the Prince was welcomed by the people it has been suggested that MR. PARNELL be tendered a series of receptions by the great Irish municipalities. "We'll hae na Prince but Charlie" would be appropriate music for the occasion.

THE undeniable presence of the cholera in Spain has caused the other countries of Western Europe to adopt measures of quarantine to prevent its spreading. It is rather remarkable that these countries retain their faith in such measures, only when they are needed for the protection of their own boundaries. In 1876 cholera was raging in China. The Japanese authorities at Yokohama issued orders that all vessels for Chinese ports be subjected to quarantine. Thereupon the German, English and French ambassadors refused to have vessels of their nationality subjected to such restrictions, on the ground that uniform experience showed them to be useless. As a consequence the cholera got in, and 41,000 people died of it that year in Yokohama and Tokio alone. But all three of these countries place vessels from Spanish ports under quarantine.

There is reason to believe that France, Italy, and even England are not free from this infection. When the Paris authorities admitted last autumn that the cholera had reached Paris, they naively added that it had been there all summer. To avoid frightening tourists away, its presence was denied until denial was useless. And so will it be this summer, but probably not in England.

THAT General KOMAROFF has not told the truth in his account of the engagement at Penjdeh is quite possible. Sir PETER LUMSDEN contradicts him categorically on several points. This is bad for General KOMAROFF if Sir PETER LUMSDEN is correctly informed. But it has no bearing on the right or wrong of Russian policy. The only understanding between the two countries left it open for Russia to seize Penjdeh. The previous conduct of the Afghans fully justified the seizure. And the charge that a general has lied, even if it be true, does not call for a war.

The strongest reason for war in this case is worry. The spectre of the Cossack striding across the ranges of Afghanistan into India has infected the English imagination. It gives them no peace. It has made life not worth having, unless the matter be settled in some way. Russia may have not the remotest design upon India. But the insistence of the URQUHARTS, VAMBERYS and RAWLINSONS that she means nothing else, has put the English into a state of mind more intolerable than any collision would be. They will fight, if at all, to escape this wearing anxiety as to having to fight in the future.

PEACE between China and France has not been reached yet, and the French claim some successes in Tonquin in the meantime. The importance of the war to the fortunes of Eastern Asia cannot be overestimated. It has shown that a Chinese army can defeat a European army, and with her vast population and her recklessness in the waste of human life, the odds required for such a result are of no importance to the empire. Besides this, it has convinced the government that railroads are indispensable to the protection of China. Heretofore the fact that no railroad line could be constructed without desecrating the small and countless temples to the memory of dead ancestors, with which the country is studded, has been an insuperable barrier to the adoption of railroad travel. But the Regency seems to have found some way of evading this difficulty, as it announces that the country is to have railroads.

THE PENJDEH QUESTION.

The prospect of a war between England and Russia has brought to the front the usual amount of disagreement that characterizes American opinion of foreign questions. The general drift is undoubtedly unfavorable to England, and the newspapers which take her side of the controversy have been put upon the defensive by their own readers. We are surprised to find the New York *Tribune* of this number, but we sup-

pose the contributors to its fourth page find it advisable to keep the editorials in some kind of harmony with the letters and dispatches of that aggressive Anglophile who sends it letters and dispatches from London. Mr. SMALLEY probably has done more to injure and lower the tone of the *Tribune* since Mr. GREELEY's death than any other on the staff has been able to effect in raising it. His treatment of the Irish question, for instance, has been narrow and rabid in the extreme. Last summer the *Tribune* had to retrieve itself as a Republican newspaper by employing Mr. MCCARTHY to furnish an antidote to the anti-Irish epistles of its London correspondent.

And now Mr. "G. W. S." is carrying the *Tribune* off on another Anglomaniac tack, to the great injury of the influence and character of the paper. "England in the Right" is the theme of an editorial in which the London assertions as to the course the Russians have adopted are taken for granted, with hardly a glance at the emphatic and well sustained contradictions of those assumptions which even English newspapers furnish. That Russia made the first advance; that Penjdeh is distinctly an Afghan town; that bad faith has been shown in the matter of the breach of the understanding with England—these are the foundations of the faith in British diplomacy. It was Mr. SMALLEY who pointed out to the *Tribune's* readers that the "understanding" was so worded as clearly to bind Russia to nothing whatever, and the *Tribune* agreed with him. It is Mr. SMALLEY who is now the loudest in denouncing the Russians for breach of this understanding, and the *Tribune* again agrees with him. The "understanding" was a farce until some capital could be made out of its supposed breach. Then it became an important and binding agreement. Both positions are false. The understanding bound Russia to avoid, in the assertion of her rights, any step that would needlessly tend to war. It left her to judge whether any step had that tendency. In her own view of matters she has done so. In Mr. GLADSTONE's also it appears she has done so.

The advance upon Penjdeh may have been ill-judged, but it was not an advance into Afghan territory, as Russia draws the line, and she has not refused to be bound by the decision of the Boundary Commission. That, after all, is the matter really in dispute. Advances and retirements are of secondary importance now. What the Commission decides will determine the permanent position of the forces on both sides. It will be time enough to denounce Russia for a breach of faith when she refuses to accept that decision.

It is said, indeed, that Russia indicates her intention to ignore that Commission, in that her members of it have failed to meet Sir PETER LUMSDEN at the date fixed. Again, our Anglomaniacs are forgetting their lesson. A few weeks ago the GLADSTONE Ministry were the authors of all these confusions, because they had failed to have Sir PETER LUMSDEN at the rendezvous for months after the date assigned. Now the British delay counts for nothing; that of the

Russians—a proverbially day-after-to-morrow people—proves bad faith!

The proposal for a Boundary Commission came first from Russia in 1882, and was rejected by England. It was again renewed by Russia last year, and a Commissioner was appointed. He started for the rendezvous, but fell ill at Tiflis, in Georgia. In the meantime a prolonged discussion had begun between the two governments as to the principles on which the Commission should proceed. It has not yet come to an end, and until it is completed Russia sees no need to hurry forward her Commissioner.

"But why advance on Penjdeh pending the action of the Commission?" For two good reasons. The first is that in the rear of the Russian line—as in that of the English line also—is a great population of very doubtful loyalty. Russia's hold upon the Turcoman country, like that of England on Bengal, depends on the constant and visible proof of Russia's military primacy. Let either country receive a visible repulse, and their subjects will be in revolt. The Afghan seizure of Penjdeh last summer was such a repulse. It brought a great body of Turcomans under the rule of the Afghans, whom these wild tribes hate with the inherited hatred of centuries, and more bitterly than they hate the Russians. Many of them fled out of the district and spread the news of the Afghan advance among the tribes well within the Russian lines. It was known that Russia claimed Penjdeh; it was certain that the Afghans had seized it. The act was a slap in the face, which Russia must either resent or suffer from.

Another reason for the advance is found in the methods by which the Boundary Commission must proceed. There are two sorts of considerations upon which its decisions will rest. The first is the geographical element. It will try to draw such a line as will leave the least room for collisions. It will follow the course of any great range or river, which fits the purpose. The other is the affiliation of the people. A sort of rough plebiscite will be had as to what is Afghan and what is Turcoman. This the Afghans knew when they seized Penjdeh. It gave them the motive for anticipating the action of the Boundary Commission. They knew that if the coveted town were filled with their troops, and the Turcomans of the neighborhood were put to flight, they would run the better chance of having it assigned to them. So they broke faith to get Penjdeh, and the Russian advance was no more than a very justifiable retaliation upon their action.

It is suggested that the proper course was to secure through England the evacuation of the town by the Afghans. That is exactly what Russia tried to do. The town was seized last year. For months before the Russian advance began, they urged upon the British Foreign Office that the Afghans be required to withdraw from the disputed district into which they had advanced. The Foreign Office ignored this urgency. The responsibility for the result does not rest with Russia.

Russia would have put herself in the wrong if she had advanced into Afghan territory, or if her advance upon the disputed

districts had not been in retaliation for Afghan encroachments. She will put herself in the wrong if she refuses the decisions of the Boundary Commission. But at present the American people by natural instinct supports her as in the right.

ENGLISH RULE IN INDIA.

We observe with much surprise a prominent and usually well-informed journal,—the Boston *Advertiser*,—not only taking the wrong side of the Penjdeh controversy, but defending its cause by arguments altogether ill-founded. It ascribes American sympathy with Russia rather than England to a hereditary dislike of the latter, originating in the war of independence, intensified by association with Irishmen, and strengthened by the offensive conduct of individual Englishmen. If the *Advertiser* will but refresh its memory, it will recall the fact that in the years 1861-5 there were some passages in our relations with the United Kingdom, which would explain our want of sympathy with England, without any reference to the Revolution, the Irish people, or the bumptiousness of individual Johnny Bulls. Or has the *Advertiser*, like the *Independents* generally, clean forgotten "the late unpleasantness?" Our contemporary also says our ill feeling "is nourished by a continued sense of jealousy of English success." This statement is false, and libellous of the American people. It is false, because our advance in nearly every direction is far greater than that of England, and has made us the most powerful country on the globe. It is libellous because the American people stoop to no such meanness.

As to the situation in Asia, our contemporary draws freely upon its imagination for facts to bolster up an English case. "India to-day, judged in the light of its past, is contented, well governed, prosperous and advancing." "The light of the past" is a very feeble light in India, and not one which makes much visible to us. Up to the eleventh century of the Christian era we have simply no data to judge of the condition of the people, except a few chance allusions in the writings of the Chinese pilgrims and the native political literature. Even in the Moslem period the histories are little more than the record of dynasties and campaigns, and the country never was at peace within itself. English rule has brought India a respite from domestic wars; and has established a more impartial administration of the law. But in every other respect English rule has been a curse to the country. The burden of taxation never was heavier in amount, and as the taxes are used to pay large salaries to Britons, who save them to spend at home, the burden falls with four-fold weight on the country. The Hindoo's average income is thirty shillings a year, and of this the government takes six shillings. British Free Trade has ruined the manufactures which made India the first of manufacturing countries. It has reduced the people to the level of a uniform industry, with the certainty that a failure of rain must bring millions to the verge of starvation. Of what former period

in India's history could it be said that half the human energy of the country ran to waste, and that 38,000,000 people died of starvation in less than half a century? That the Hindoos are sinking into deeper and deeper poverty, Mr. W. W. HUNTER admitted in his lectures in Edinburgh in 1880. He tried to find a Malthusian explanation of the fact so as to lift the burden of responsibility off English shoulders. That it is profoundly discontented is the testimony of every Englishman who has mixed with the native population.

It is not to perpetuate such a rule as this in India, that the American people will turn their backs upon the one European power which stood by them in the hour of their national distress and suffering.

SIRIUS.

Sirius derives a certain importance from the fact that it is the brightest of the fixed stars. Aside from this it has many points of peculiar interest, and recent researches have brought it prominently forward in connection with certain investigations made at Greenwich on the motion of stars in the line of sight.

Most casual observers of the heavens are familiar with the "Dog Star," shining in unrivalled brightness in the southern sky through the evenings of winter and spring. It is in the constellation of the Great Dog, which, with its companion, follows the hunter Orion around the sky. Sirius, Boeyon in Canis Minor, and Betelgeuse in Orion are the angles of a triangle, nearly equilateral, and are thus readily recognized. The evil influences which the ancients associated with the Dog Star,

"Whose burning breath
Taints the red air with fevers, plagues and death,"
are due to the fact that it is above the horizon during the hot months of summer. It was supposed to have a very direful effect in producing various diseases among men and hydrophobia in dogs. In a large telescope it is a most brilliant object, suggesting, however, nothing more serious than injury to the eye by its excessive brightness. Sir John Herschel estimates its light to be over three times that of the average first magnitude star, and 324 times the brightness of one of the sixth magnitude.

In the "Harvard Photometry," the publication embracing the results of the most systematic measurements of stellar brightness ever made, the magnitude of Sirius is given as 1.43. This means that if the scale of brightness were continued below 1, through 0 and downward, Sirius would be placed at this figure, or 2.43 magnitudes brighter than a first magnitude star. If the ratios of one magnitude to another be taken as $2\frac{1}{2}$, this makes Sirius about six times as bright as the average star of the first magnitude. The next brightest star, Canopus, is never seen in this northern latitude; the next, Arcturus, does not give more than one-third the light of Sirius; so that the Dog Star is easily the brightest of the stars. Nor, so far as we can tell, is this brightness the result of nearness. It is a very delicate matter to ascertain anything about the distance to the stars. It depends on the slight shifting of their apparent places due to a change in the location of the earth. Every six months we move to a position 185,000,000 of miles away from the starting point. From this distant point of sight we might expect a new view of the heavens, a new arrangement of the stars among themselves. Yet the nearest of them, so far as we know, and we have now pretty good data for knowing, is changed less than two seconds

of arc from its original position. It is as if we, standing at the two ends of a line a yard long, looked at an object over one hundred miles away. The nearest star is a bright one in the southern hemisphere; the next is one barely seen by the naked eye, in the constellation Cygnus. Sirius is much farther away than either of them. Its parallax is only two-tenths of a second; that is, if the line from earth to sun were represented by a foot, Sirius on the same scale would be nearly two hundred miles away. Light that requires about eight minutes to come to us from the sun would be sixteen years on its journey from Sirius. The news from the Dog Star is always sixteen years old.

What, then, must be the great splendor of this star if at such a distance it gives so much light! It must far exceed our sun in brilliancy. Imagination may affix to it a retinue of worlds, planets, and moons, and comets, and meteors, of which it is the light and controlling force. We may argue, with great show of reason, that all this energy must have life whereon to expend itself. We may go so far as to assume that, as Sirius is more splendid than our sun, so may its dependent system be more intricate and more extended than ours. But across the great void which separates us we may hardly expect ever to trace, except by analogy, the character and the details of this system. We have some direct evidence, however, of attendant worlds. Many of the stars have a motion of their own. After separating from the problem all the changes which are only apparent—that is, due to the motion of the point of observation—there remain certain movements which represent a real motion of the stars in space. This motion is changing their positions among each other, and altering the configuration of the heavens. The Dipper is changing its shape. The Pointers will in course of time not point to the North Star. Arcturus is believed to have moved in the sky over a distance equal to the moon's diameter since the first recorded observations. Sirius, too, has a motion; but after several decades of observation it was found that this motion was not straight, but that the great sun shifted irregularly from side to side as it advanced. These variations, it was found, could be accounted for on the supposition of a satellite which revolved around Sirius in an orbit. The direction of the satellite was computed and followed in the tables as readily as if it could be seen.

In 1862, when Alvan Clark & Sons, of Cambridge, had finished the eighteen-inch lens which now is in place in the Dearborn Observatory at Chicago, they turned it on Sirius as a test for the figure of the glass, and there was a faint companion. It was in the computed direction of the unknown satellite, and its motions, as since observed, answer in the main the demands of the variations of Sirius. It has since changed its direction and decreased its distance, but the paths of the two stars are as strictly governed by the laws of the gravitation of matter as are the earth and moon. If the companion were massive enough to produce the observed variations in the motion of Sirius, and if it had as bright a surface its total light would be much greater than it is. It must be a huge body, and therefore we must assume that it is a comparatively dark body—either a planet shining by reflected light from its sun, or another sun nearly cooled down. It is believed by some astronomers that Jupiter emits a little light of its own. If so, we may have a counterpart to the sun and Jupiter in Sirius and its companion.

Not only does Sirius have a motion sideways, but it also moves in the line joining us with it. This motion, by an ingenious use of the spectroscope, it is now possible to measure. When a star is coming towards

us the waves of light are crowded closer together; when the star is receding the waves are separated from each other. This crowding or separation of the rays reveals itself by the position in the spectrum of the lines of various substances in the atmosphere of the star. These lines are shifted towards the violet or toward the red end, depending on the direction of the motion. When this method was discovered, about twenty years ago, Sirius was one of the first stars to which it was applied, and tolerably concordant results gave a motion of about twenty-five miles a second away from us. Now this seems to have changed to a motion about as rapid towards us. This interesting result, which has just been published, would seem to indicate a motion of Sirius around some centre, in a plane not very far removed from the line joining us with it.

The spectroscope also tells us that Sirius is built upon the same general plan as our sun; that its light comes to us from an intensely heated source, through an atmosphere much less bright and hot, which abstracts some of its rays, and that the substances which exist in this atmosphere are much the same that we know on the sun and on the earth. The suns of space, while showing much variety, also show an adherence to type, and an adherence in the main to elements with which we are acquainted. Hence, notwithstanding the great distance of Sirius from us, we are learning, little by little, something of its condition and its motions; and by inference, based on analogy and somewhat on observation, we also come to some ground for knowledge of the circumstances of the system of which it is a member.

ISAAC SAARPLESS.

THE GERMAN SOLDIER IN OUR WAR.*

The Germans were among the earliest soldiers, as well as the earliest settlers in both the Colonies of Pennsylvania and New York. In an expedition against Canada as early as 1711 there were a thousand Germans engaged on the British side. During the long contests between the English Colonies and the Indians and the French, the Germans who were then on the frontiers were equally active and useful as messengers of peace and as soldiers in time of actual war. The German farmers were exposed to the incursions of the savages and naturally defended themselves and their homes and their families until the authorities could come to their aid. Some of the best soldiers in the old French war were Germans, one regiment, the Royal American, was officered by foreign Protestants and largely filled by Germans from their settlements in Western New York and Pennsylvania. Conrad Weiser, the father-in-law of Muhlenberg, was too both preacher and soldier, and from that day to this there have been Muhlenbergs in the pulpit and in the army. In the Revolutionary War there were several regiments of Germans raised in Pennsylvania, New York and Maryland, and many of the officers and men who had served under Frederic the Great in Germany did good service under Washington. Some of them became officers of the little regular army that was organized after the Revolution, and others kept up the military traditions by militia companies, that in Charleston, S. C., dating back to 1775. The German Society was the recognized representative of the rebel Germans, and its officers and members were harshly treated by the British authorities, while it supplied many soldiers for the War of Independence. With the arrival in this country of many Germans, who had been

driven from their native country by political oppression, there began fifty years ago a new military zeal, and in Philadelphia, in 1836, there was organized a German militia battalion, which supplied men and officers for the Mexican War, and whole regiments for the War of the Rebellion. Wherever there were Germans who had been soldiers at home this example was followed, and New York and Albany and Cincinnati and St. Louis had their German military companies. When the Rebellion broke out the Germans were among the first to rally to the support of the Union, and to their efforts, under Sigel, is mainly due the fact that Missouri was not part of the Confederacy, and the whole German population of the Northwest helped to keep the Rebellion below the Mississippi.

The statistics of the nativity of the soldiers in the Union army are not at all complete, but out of an estimated German element of a little over a million, nearly 200,000 were in the army. Of course there was a far larger number of the total two million and a half, who were in the field during the war, of German birth and descent. Wherever there were Germans there were independent German organizations, enough to make a division in the east and a corps in the west, but besides these there were single German companies, as well as an infinite number of individual Germans in States that kept no lines of nationality. Of our own Pennsylvania Germans, Hartranft and Pennypacker were good types, while of the Germans Bohlen and Bushbeck were notable examples. New York was well represented by Gilsa and Steinwehr and by others of great merit. From the western and northwestern States the Germans went into the army young and old, and Hoeker and Schurz were followed by their old comrades in the German Revolution of 1848 and by the sons of those who had made their homes here. Many of them became famous for their services, and Willich and Osterhaus were among those who were promoted and commended. Some of them were rewarded by commissions in the regular army, and among the enlisted men promoted for their gallantry there were many Germans who have steadily advanced to their present position. A notable example of a whole family devoting itself to the service was that of the Liebers, the father assisting the War Department as adviser in international law, and the sons engaged, two in the Union Army, and one in the Rebel service. On the register of the regular army there are nearly a hundred officers of German birth, and on the list of field officers of the volunteers, many hundreds were Germans. Short biographical sketches of the leading representatives of the German soldier, in both the regular and the volunteer forces, showed how much was gained by the addition of these trained soldiers to our large body of raw troops. The war over, these Germans went back to their old pursuits, and few of them have claimed any merit for doing what was with them a sacred duty. There is a large and growing literature in and on the German history of this country. Kapp, of New York, and Seidensticker, in Pennsylvania, have done much to throw light on the almost forgotten part of our German citizens in literature as well as in their public services in peace and in war. There yet remains a great deal to be written to show in detail how much they did in the war for the Union, and a brief lecture could only point out the direction to be followed by any studious and painstaking writer in telling the whole story. German regiments from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri; German companies in regiments from Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Kentucky, Michi-

gan; and German soldiers in both volunteer and regular regiments, contributed their best strength to the common cause. The German literature of our own war is a very valuable addition to that interesting part of its history. In peace and in war the German citizens of this country here established their right to a place in its affections, and they hold it by every right that good service can give.

REVIEWS.

THE MINOR PROPHETS, with a Commentary Explanatory and Practical, and Introductions to the Several Books. By the Rev. E. B. Pusey, D. D., Regius Professor of Hebrew and Canon of Christ Church. Vol. 1. Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah and Jonah. Pp. 427, great octavo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

Dr. Pusey was a man whose real greatness was obscured from many by his position at the head of a party in the Church of England. The association of his name with the doctrines of the Oxford or Tractarian Movement led multitudes to shut their eyes to the earnest devoutness, the wide and accurate scholarship and the fine courage of the man. Since his death took him away from these obscuring associations, others than High Churchmen have done honor to what was excellent in him, and the republication of this Commentary by what may be called an Evangelical firm marks a distinct advance in the growth of his fame as a scholar and a theologian.

We do not think that Dr. Pusey is seen at his best and highest in this commentary. It is a work of a scholar in both the Patristic and the Oriental fields. It bears on every page the marks of the profound earnestness and devoutness of its author. But these great qualities are not enough to make a good expositor of the Old Testament. That is the theocratic part of the Bible. It sets forth the revelation of God in the forms of national life. It deals with the history of a national society, whose destiny it was to become the seed-plot of a universal or church society, but which was not a church in the proper sense of that word. Now Dr. Pusey was not a theocratist in any true sense. He had, indeed, the English instinct for national religiousness, but only in the rudimentary form which was traditional with English churchmen of all schools. He did nothing to deepen or strengthen the current of national feeling in this direction. The whole Oxford movement was gravely defective in this matter. It practically identified the Kingdom of God with the Church, as has been the habit of High Churchmen of all ages.

Dr. Pusey, therefore, does not place himself heartily in the position of the old Hebrew prophets, who were political teachers with a message to a nation first of all. He reads them as did the fathers of the first Christian centuries—men who had no country, no national life, no patriotism, and, therefore, no clue from their own experience to the first and most direct meaning of the utterances of Hosea, Isaiah, and their fellow-prophets. As a consequence the historical background of the prophets' work is given anything but the prominence it deserves in Dr. Pusey's exposition. He is always finding predictions and spiritual meanings in the text, where there are plainer lessons which merit the first attention. He thus stands by the old interpretation of the prophetic office, finding predictions even in Hosea, where there are none.

But after allowance has been made for a defect which Dr. Pusey shares with nearly all the commentators on the Prophets, it must be admitted that his work had many and great merits. One of these is its entire freedom from that pedantry of opinion-mongering, which defaces so many learned

*Abstract of a paper read at the Hall of the German Society, April 21, 1885, by J. G. Rosen-garten.

works on the Bible, and especially those of the Germans. He gives results, not processes. He does not think every whim of an obscure or well-known writer worth quoting, in order to kill it over again. He is not devoured by a craze for amending the translation on the authority of some ancient version or modern conjecture, and he insists that the Bible shall have at least as fair play as any other book. He will not have it altered because the plain sense does not suit modern tastes or opinions. He wants to know just what it does say, and not what some modern commentator would have said if he had been the prophet.

Dr. Pusey's style, here as elsewhere, is clear and exact, though not graceful. Of all the Oxford leaders he probably cared the least for literary adornment of any kind. Here and there we find his pages enlivened by a sarcasm, such as we might have expected from one of the old Puritans. Thus he writes in commenting on Amos's denunciation of the Jewish traders for selling bran as flour: "Infancy and inexperience of cupidity, which adulterated its bread only with bran, and sold the poor only what, although unenriching, was wholesome!"

The mechanical work on the book is excellent, and does credit to both printers and publishers.

MAN'S BIRTHRIGHT, or the Higher Law of Property. By Edward H. G. Clark. Pp. 133. Square 16mo. New York: Putnam's Sons.

Mr. Clark has been sitting at the feet of a remarkable engineer and thinker on speculative topics, named David Reeves Smith, the author of a book called "Ownership and Sovereignty." In this book, as both Mr. Smith and Mr. Clark think, the difficult problem of the regulation of proprietary rights so as to do justice to owners on the one side, and to the poor on the other, is solved on the basis of a satisfactory definition of both the right to property and its limitation.

Being both metaphysicians, they start from an abstraction, which of itself would be fatal with many to their claims to rank as economists. They think that ownership is the outgrowth of natural superiority of conscious over unconscious nature, and that therefore, it inheres in the whole human race, whom both identify with the former. (On that point some biologists would have an objection.) But as a matter of expediency they recognize the necessity of vesting this ownership in individuals, as thus alone human energy can be effectively enlisted for the conquest of nature for human wants. But to reconcile this antithesis of race rights and individual ownership, they would lay such a tax upon ownership of all kinds, not land only, as would amount to taking in fifty years from each owner the full value of his possessions. That is, they would lay upon all property whatever an annual tax of two per cent. on the principle that this would be a confiscation of the whole body of property every generation for the general benefit of society and the especial benefit of the have-nots.

Mr. Clark thinks this plan would be juster and more sensible than Mr. George's proposal to confiscate all land by a tax equal to its annual rental, and that it would effect all that Mr. George aims at while it would cause no social disturbance. It would be fairer, in that it would set aside the artificial distinction between real and personal property, which Mr. George learnt from the English economists, as they learnt it from the lawyers. But it would not deal with that element in the problem which Mr. Mill was the first to insist upon, and which constitutes the real strength of Mr. George's position. We mean the "unearned increment" in the value of land. If Messrs.

Mill and George are right in their estimate of its importance, which we do not believe, then it would be hard to avoid the inferences Mr. George has drawn from Mr. Mill's premises. And any attempt to solve the land and property question must deal with the questions they have thus raised, as Mr. Clark does not.

When Mr. Clark comes to deal with the disposal of this big tax on all sorts and kinds of property he becomes just a little obscure. He rejects all Socialist proposals to use it for other than strictly common uses. He will encourage no loafers, no proletariats, in his reformed state of society. Yet he specifies "comfortable habitations, cheap, wholesome food and clothing," as objects to secure which it is to be expended. In the concluding part of his book he draws a picture of our present state of things in the United States, which is so wide of the fact as to sow distrust of his judgment in the mind of every well-informed reader of his book.

ASSYRIOLOGY: ITS USES AND ABUSES.

By Francis Brown, [Union Theological Seminary.] Pp. 96. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Professor Brown has made his annual address of last September the foundation for a pleasing little volume. Hardly a week passes which does not give us something fresh in this interesting and comparatively new field of research. This book does not attempt to present any new results, but its aim is to steady the public mind somewhat in its estimate and use of these discoveries, by stating, first, three uses which ought not to be made of Assyriology, and second, three uses which it may properly serve. The former three spring from an illiberal spirit, which is determined to see an onslaught of scepticism in every result which science brings to bear on the Bible. They are: (1) overhaste in using the discoveries which seem to confirm a very dear theory; (2) a refusal to accept clear facts when they do not confirm the theories; and (3) an ignoring of the new problems with which they confront the Biblical scholar. Among examples of the last he cites as an unguessed enigma the question of who Darius the Median was. But it is believed with reason, by good authorities, that his name is only a corruption of "Gobrias," the General of Cyrus who entered Babylon some months in advance of Cyrus himself, and ruled in the place of the deposed Nabonidus before Cyrus came. He answers the description of Darius in other respects very well.

The right uses which Assyriology may be expected to serve are: (1) in giving a new setting to the Hebrew life and literature as we know it; (2) to mark the characteristics which distinguished the Hebrews from other ancient peoples; and (3) to confirm and explain historical facts and allusions in the Bible which are not sufficiently clear already. The changes which Assyriology has wrought in our estimate of Cyrus are developed at some length as an illustration of the last-mentioned and the most important use which the Bible student makes of the science.

The list of books appended to the work is of special value on account of its timeliness, and, in view of this fact, it might have added to the value of the book if it had been more complete. One use of this science is not alluded to in the book, which is perhaps second to none of those mentioned in importance—viz., the use of the Assyrian language, with its vast literature, in Hebrew lexicography. This is a North Semitic language, and closely related to the Hebrew, and so, as would be expected, it furnishes many missing roots, derivations and definitions, and so threatens Gesenius with many incongruities.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

The Shakespearian Jubilee at Stratford-on-Avon commenced on the 20th instant and was expected to extend over a fortnight.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne's story, "Noble Blood," has been published in London by Messrs. Chatto & Windus, with the title of "Miss Cadogna." We do not know whether this rechristening has the author's consent or not. Mr. Hawthorne's "Fortune's Fool" has just appeared in the Tauchnitz series.

A valuable collection of books relating to Dante has been put up for sale by Anton Bicker, in Cincinnati. The library includes nearly two hundred numbers, and, besides the English translations, contains all the best German translations and commentaries. Mr. Bicker desires to sell the collection entire if it is possible to do so. If he does not succeed in doing that, the numbers will be sold separately.

The London *Academy* understands that "the widely-circulated rumor of a visit of Mr. Walt Whitman to England is at least premature."

General D. C. Buell has prepared an account of the battle of Shiloh, which will appear as part of the War Series in *The Century Magazine*, together with maps and newly-found views of the field. The Century Company announces that during the past six months the magazine has nearly doubled its circulation—twenty-four editions and more than a million and a quarter copies of those six numbers having been printed.

The collection of books known as the Clandon Library, the property of the celebrated Speaker Onslow, were sold at auction in London recently. In consequence of most of the books being denuded of plates, the whole library was sold, "with all faults." This had a great effect upon the prices realized, and the two days' sale brought only about £270, although the library was really worth several times that sum.

Henry Cabot Lodge, editor of the edition of Hamilton's Works now in course of publication, requests that persons having editions of the "Federalist," or knowing of editions other than those mentioned by Mr. Henry B. Dawson in his introduction to the edition of 1863, will do him the service of sending him copies of the title-pages of such editions. Communications should be addressed to the care of his publishers, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

The Burlington *Hawkeye* office seems, at first thought, an odd place from whence to issue a "Catalogue of the National Museum of Mexico." The work is very well done.

This most agreeable anecdote is told of Mr. Richard Grant White and his dedication to William H. Seward of the volume, "The Genius of Shakespeare." It is narrated by a correspondent of *The Critic*: Mr. White in early life formed an adverse opinion of Mr. Seward's character, which, on a candid review, he found to be erroneous. He felt that he had been unjust to Mr. Seward, and became one of his great admirers, although never receiving any favor from him or making his acquaintance. The dedication was written under the inspiration of a careful study of Mr. Seward's public life.

It is said that Mr. Howells came to write "The Rise of Silas Lapham" in this way: A gentleman who is in a good position to observe the general taste of the public in literature said to Mr. Howells, "You have been treating the love experiences of young people successfully for a long time, and readers are far from being tired of your work in that direction. But wouldn't it be well to vary it occasionally? Why not write a story of which a business man shall be the central figure?"

It is understood that Mrs. E. C. Agassiz is writing a biography of her husband, Prof. Louis Agassiz, with which will be incorporated many important letters of the great naturalist.

A Paris reviewer has had the frankness to point out that, of the twenty celebrations of the invention of printing, not one was held in France. Germany, Holland, Belgium, England, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Sweden and Russia have all had their festivals; France has done nothing. France had books printed as early as 1470, but the three earliest Parisian printers, Gering, Franz and Friburger, were Germans, as were most of their early successors.

Mr. Parker Pillsbury continues his reprints of anti-slavery tracts with James G. Birney's "The Church the Bulwark of Slavery." Birney's conversion to abolitionism from slave-holding is narrated by Mr. Pillsbury in an introduction to this famous tract.

Another of the timely books with which it must be confessed the "special correspondent" of this day "beats the world" is a work on Tongking, by Mr. J. G. Scott, a London journalist and "special," giving a brief history of the country and its inhabitants, and a full account of the Franco-Chinese complications.

The "Continent of Europe" undoubtedly has queer ideas about English books. Some news items from "the Continent" are very comical. Thus the *Nuova Antologia* refers to a recent English pamphlet, "The Siege of London," with the remark that it seems to have been suggested by Disraeli's "Battle of Porking." Here is another example of Continental opinion which may be worthily placed alongside of the foregoing: The *Magazin für die Literatur des In und Auslandes* oddly remarks on Mr. Edmund Yates's "Recollections": "The whole book furnishes a new proof of the old truth how wretched a life it is to have to earn one's bread by writing." Mr. Yates will scarcely assent to this peculiar reading of the moral to be drawn from his volumes.

The work of printing the catalogue of the British Museum is being diligently prosecuted by the officers of that institution. This collection of books now comprises 1,350,000 printed books and 50,000 manuscripts. There have been hitherto three issues of a catalogue of the Museum—in 1787, 1813 and 1819 respectively. The present catalogue, begun in 1875, at the close of last year comprised sixty-four volumes, containing 330,000 titles. Separate lists on special subjects have been constructed, such as America, Bacon, Bunyan, Byron, Æschylus, Æsop and Virgil. The article "Academies," now in press, will fill six volumes. The Bible, which takes up twenty-one volumes of the manuscript catalogue, will require three or four in the printed form. The printed catalogues are sold by annual subscription.

George Alfred Townsend has written a tragedy entitled "President Cromwell," of which a limited edition has been issued.

Alexander Von Reinhold is writing a history of Russian literature.

A *fac simile* of a map prepared by General Gordon of his route from Suakin to Khartoum, and with notes in his handwriting, forms a feature of a late number of *Science*.

Lord Tennyson, in a note thanking some school children of Brooklyn for manuscript copies of popular parts of his works, said: "Such kindly memorials as yours make me hope that, though the national bond between England and America was broken by the stupidity of some of George III.'s ministers, the natural one—one of blood and language—may bind us closer and closer from century to century."

Madame Adam is writing an account of "Five Months at Guernsey." The volume, it is said, will treat chiefly of "Victor Hugo at Home."

Graduates of Harvard and of other colleges as well are interested in an effort which the New England Historic Genealogical Society is making, through its agent, Henry Fitz-Gilbert Waters, now in England, to dispel the mystery which has always surrounded the life of John Harvard. Mr. Waters, it is said, has recently come upon facts which are expected to lead to important discoveries regarding the founder of Harvard, and the alumni are asked to aid the society in prosecuting the work.

The American Tract Society announces for early publication, "Madagascar and France," by George A. Shaw.

The caustic article on George Eliot in the current number of *Temple Bar* is attributed to Mrs. Lynn Linton.

The authors' readings at the New York Madison Square Theatre, on the afternoons of April 28th and 29th promise novel and agreeable entertainment, the plan for which has met a prompt response from the public. On Tuesday, the 28th, George William Curtis will preside, and will open the proceedings with a brief speech. Mr. Howells, who is a comparative stranger to New York audiences, and seems to be regarded as the star of the authors' galaxy, will then read selections from his own unpublished works, to be succeeded by Mr. Boyesen and Mr. Warner. The new "Brer Rabbit Story," by Joel Chandler Harris, will be read for the author by Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, and Professor Carroll will interpret a poem by Dr. Holmes. It is not yet certain whether Mark Twain will be present on Tuesday, but on Wednesday he will recite from his own works, assisted by Messrs. Howells, Eggleson, John Boyle O'Reilly, George Parsons Lathrop and Professor Carroll. On Wednesday Assistant Bishop Potter will preside, and Mr. Frank R. Stockton will, it is hoped, be well enough to recite one of his new humorous stories, prepared for this occasion.

Henry W. Hilliard, of Alabama, is writing a volume of "Recollections." The first chapter is devoted to the Harrisburg Convention of 1837.

The continued appearance of articles on the mutual relations of the whites and the negroes, in all the higher grade of reviews and magazines, indicates a popular thoughtfulness on this whole subject, which it is to be hoped will bear fruit during the next session of Congress.

A "Craddock case" is reported in the English journals. It is the case of Mr. Michael Field, author of "Rosamund," etc., who now proves to be a young English gentlewoman.

In the "Parchment Library" will shortly be published "The Opium Eater," with notices of De Quincey's *Confessions*, edited by Dr. R. Garnett.

Messrs. Roberts Bros. have just issued, in neat paper covers, for popular reading, "The Man Without a Country," by Edward Everett Hale; "Treasure Island," by Robert L. Stevenson; "My Prisons," by Silvio Pellico; "Our Autumn Holiday," by J. L. Mollay; "Mirêlo," by Frederic Mistral; "Plish and Plum," by Wilhelm Busch. They will publish shortly a political satire, entitled "The Fall of the Great Republic," by an anonymous writer, which has attracted a great deal of attention in England.

Mr. A. C. Swinburne's new poem, "Marino Faliero," will be an important work, depicting life in Venice in the twelfth century. Besides telling its direct story it will contain word pictures of the times, based on rare and unprinted records.

Another cheap edition which deserves notice is Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co.'s twenty-five-cent form of Rev. E. P. Roe's popular novel, "Without a Home," with numerous full-page illustrations.

Japanese educators are making an effort to substitute Roman letters for those now in use in Japan. It would probably require but little persuasion to induce the people to adopt the English language outright, judging from their willingness to accept other English and American customs.

The Sultan of Turkey encourages a spelling reform movement in his country.

Attorney General Garland has given an opinion that lithographic cards and chromos imported for commercial purposes are dutiable at 25 per cent *ad valorem*.

The Bibliographical Institute, of Leipzig, is on the point of issuing "Schiller's Life and Poems," richly illustrated with copper engravings, heliographs, and woodcuts, and including all the latest discoveries of the poet's writings up to the close of 1884.

The friends of ex-Minister Lowell in England are desirous that he should remain in that country. The *London Times* suggests that he stay there as the unofficial representative of American literature, learning, manners and knowledge of the world. Other English journals echo this sentiment.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE. Vol. XXIX. New York: The Century Co. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE RUSSIANS AT THE GATES OF HERAT. By Charles Marvin. With Maps and Portraits of the Acting Russian and English Heads and Chiefs. 12mo. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

NATHANIEL PARKER WILLIS. By Henry A. Beers. (American Men of Letters Series.) 16mo. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE MEDICAL DIRECTORY FOR 1885. Pp. 397. \$2.50. P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia.

DEAN STANLEY WITH THE CHILDREN. By Mrs. Frances A. Humphrey. Pp. 15. \$1.00. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

THE DIAMOND LENS, WITH OTHER STORIES. By Fitz-James O'Brien. Pp. 337. \$0.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

PARADISE FOUND: THE CRADLE OF THE HUMAN RACE AT THE NORTH POLE. A Study of the Prehistoric World. By William F. Warrar, S. T. D., LL. D., President of Boston University. (Second Edition.) Pp. 55. \$2.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

A CHILD'S GARDEN OF VERSES. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Pp. 101. \$1.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

ACROSS THE CHASM. [Prose Fiction. Anonymous.] Pp. 310. \$—, New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

REVIEW OF THE CHAPTER ON PAINTING IN GONSE'S "L'ART JAPONAIS." By Ernest F. Fenollosa, Professor of Philosophy and Logic, University of Tokio, Japan. Pp. 54. \$—, Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. (J. F. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

NATIONAL ACADEMY NOTES, AND COMPLETE CATALOGUE, Sixtieth Spring Exhibition National Academy of Design, New York. Edited by Charles M. Kurtz. 1885—Fifth Year. New York: Cassell & Co.

HERBERT SPENCER'S PHILOSOPHY, AS CULMINATED IN HIS ETHICS. Examined by James McCosh, [etc.], President of Princeton College. (Philosophic Series, No. VIII.) Pp. 71. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

HEGEL'S ÆSTHETICS, A CRITICAL EXPOSITION. By John Stenfort Kedney, S. T. D. Pp. 302. \$1.25. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

ONE OF THE DUANES. A Novel. By Alice King Hamilton. Pp. 317. \$1.25. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

THE NATURE OF MIND, AND HUMAN AUTOMATISM. By Morton Prince, M. D., Physician for Nervous Diseases, Boston Dispensary, [etc.] Pp. 172. \$1.50. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

ART NOTES.

The Philadelphia *Press* charges, by Socratic implication, that we Philadelphians are given over to Philistinism because of the neglect suffered here by our two best painters, namely, William Sartain and Thomas Eakins. Just what the *Press* means by Philistinism in this case is not evident either from any customary use of the word in connection with art matters, or from the context. It is therefore difficult to make a defense against the implied charge, but there is certainly this much to be said, to wit: that whatever the conclusion may signify, it is based on mistaken premises. Mr. Sartain and Mr. Eakins are not neglected Philadelphia artists; that is to say, the former is not a Philadelphian and the latter is not neglected. Mr. Sartain resided here as a youth, but his artistic career has been pursued elsewhere and his successes have been mainly achieved in New York, of which municipality he has long been a distinguished citizen. He is, however, highly appreciated here and has a constituency demanding his regular services as a teacher, and holding him in eminent honor.

The artists of the Presbyterian building, No. 1334 Chestnut street, held a reception on Monday afternoon of this week, and for several hours their studios were thronged with admiring friends. Among the rooms that seemed centres of attraction may be mentioned those of Miss Edith L. Peirce, Miss Blanche Dillaye, Miss Lavinia Ebbinghausen, Miss Phoebe D. Natt and Messrs. Isaac L. Williams and Philip Weber. The reception proved so pleasant and afforded enjoyment to so many lovers of art that the hosts of the occasion would be fully justified in holding another before the final close of the season.

Mr. William Trego's many friends will be glad to know he had the honor of one of the first sales at the Prize Exhibition in New York. His picture, entitled "The Pursuit," representing an incident of the civil war, was highly spoken of by nearly all the critics, and immediately secured an appreciative purchaser at the catalogue price, \$650.

Mr. H. T. Cariss is represented in the Prize Exhibition by his historic picture, entitled "Taking the Oath at Valley Forge." The artist has remodelled the work to some extent since it was exhibited at the Pennsylvania Academy. It is attracting a good deal of attention, and will unquestionably enhance Mr. Cariss' reputation as a painter of great ability in a walk of art that is by many considered the highest.

At the same exhibition Mr. Fred J. Waugh has a poetic conceit entitled "The Maid and the Magpie," which has been received with much favor. Miss Cecelia Beaux, who carried off the first prize at the Pennsylvania Academy Exhibition last fall, has a portrait study, commended with unusual praise. Mr. James B. Sword has two pictures, on the line, a noticeable honor in so select a collection, and Mr. N. H. Trotter's large picture of a herd of Bison recently noticed in the column, is also well placed.

Mr. Eakins is a Philadelphian, but is certainly not neglected, since he is usually accorded the highest seat in the local synogue. He is at the head of the schools of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, has received cordial support through thick and thin in revolutionizing the whole theory and practice of instruction in art, and probably commands to-day a more numerous and more enthusiastically loyal following than any other artist in America. It may be true that he does not sell so many pictures as Herzog, for example—few do—but he is not a picture-maker, does not look to selling as a prime object. He is an artist of strong individuality, has his own purposes, his own

views of a worthy career and doubtless finds his compensations in carrying them out.

The competition sketches for the Schiller statue to be erected in Fairmount Park are on exhibition this week at Industrial Hall, North Broad street. The statue is to be a standing figure of the poet and sketches have been submitted by Mr. George Frank Stephens, Mr. August M. J. Mueller, Mr. W. E. Kern, Mr. Henry Manger and others. The competition will close to-day, Saturday, and the present indications are that Mr. Mueller will receive the commission. The work will be executed under the auspices of the Fairmount Park Art Association, a wise provision that insures to the subscribers and the public an artistic piece of sculpture advantageously placed in the Park.

The New York *Tribune* says: Some notes regarding Regnault's "Automedon" are furnished by Mr. S. A. Coale, Jr., who purchased the picture for \$5900, at the Morton sale four years ago. Mr. Coale may be remembered in connection with a picture sale of his own a few years since, an exhibition at Saratoga last summer and more or less extensive purchases of pictures in this city. Of the "Automedon" he says: "About one year ago it was sold conditionally to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts for \$9000, on time without interest. Four thousand dollars only have been paid." Mr. Coale further explains that his net profit on this sale, after deducting all expenses, would be "just \$249.11," and he adds that the picture is "badly wanted" in Paris at the price of \$25,000. But he did not "buy the painting speculatively."

The sales at the National Academy are reported to be satisfactory so far, and at the close of this week will probably aggregate nearly \$20,000. Some of the pictures recently sold are: "A Toller of the Sea," by C. S. Pearce, \$2500; "A Summer Afternoon," by T. Moran, \$250; "A Summer Morning," by Carleton Wiggins, \$350; "Studio Interior," by F. L. Kirkpatrick, \$400; "Fishing Boats," by Edward Moran, \$300; "Color That Burns," by E. E. Greatorex, \$300; "The Forbidden Book," by Percival De Luce, \$300; "A Nest by the Way," by W. H. Cooper, \$175; "Waiting for Dad," by Edward Moran, \$175; "A French Landscape," by D. M. Bunker, \$150; "Scene Near Fontainebleau," by J. W. Casilear, \$125; "The Morning Mail," by E. Daingerfield, \$115; "Indian Rock," by Mrs. J. A. Dodge, \$100; "Roses," by Miss E. Sutton, \$100; "An Autumn Day," by C. C. Curran, \$100; "A Gray Day," by A. V. C. Dodshun, \$90; "A Musical Study," by L. E. Van Gorder, \$60; "Grief," by K. Tojetti, \$60, and "Fetch," by Louis Contoit, \$40.

The London *World*, currently received, says: The King of Saxony is said to be willing to sell the chief glory of his kingdom, the immortal "Madonna di San Sisto" of Raphael, for £140,000. This is no mean sum, even for the first picture in the world; yet to judge by the current standard of prices it does not seem excessive. Few of us have the means enjoyed by Mr. Biggar of knowing whether, in giving the Duke of Marlborough £70,000 for his Raphael, we have, as the saying goes, bought a pig in a poke. But if Sir Frederick Burton's valuation of the two pictures, for which we have given £87,500, be any criterion, we have made no bad bargain, seeing that he priced the Raphael alone at 110,000 guineas. So his Saxon Majesty should get his money; but I do not know from whom.

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE'S LAST DAYS.

From a Private Letter of Mr. Alfred Chapelle, Tunis.

My recollections of poor Payne are still fresh in my memory. He was a small man

with a fine, intelligent face, but of a very serious and melancholy expression. He spoke slowly, with great dignity of manner. He was highly educated and well informed. His conversation was extremely pleasant and interesting. Though rather cold and reserved in his manners, he had a strong temper and will. The many ups and downs he had had in his life had made him rather sceptical and given him a strong touch of misanthropy which increased in his last years. He never spoke of his theatrical life before me; politics were the ordinary topics of his conversation, as it is generally with United States Americans. He liked to talk about poetry, too, although I do not think he cultivated it any more at that time—at least I have not heard he left any compositions of this period after him. He told us one evening how he wrote "Sweet Home" at Paris while sitting on a bench in the Champs Elysees and under the influence of a strong spell of home-sickness. He said the music was Sicilian, but did not tell whether it was he who adapted the words to it.

He had a good collection of books which has been in a gross way dispersed here since his death. He used to show us a certain quantity of Indian weapons, and was very fond of natural history; he used to collect numerous specimens of our African birds and wild animals which he got from the Arab sportsmen and sent home. He professed a great friendship for the English Consul at Tunis, Sir Thomas Reade, who used to invite him for whole weeks at his beautiful country house at Marsa; it was there that he met Moses Santillano, the English interpreter attached to the British Consulate, who became deeply attached to him, and with whom I have lately talked and secured some of the details I am imparting. He (Payne) spent nearly all his time in writing and studying. Mr. Santillano told me he thought he was preparing a work on Tunis. I know he went two or three times in the interior of the regency, but I never heard him say anything about this work; I do not think he left anything on the subject. All his papers were after his death thrown just as they were found—that is, in the greatest disorder—in several baskets (at least twelve) and stored in damp magazines, where they remained for years, and from whence many must have been lost or stolen. It was very long after his demise, ten or twelve years at least, that they were claimed by his sister, who very reluctantly sent the money for their expedition.

Payne's official occupations were altogether nominal. It was very rare to see any American ships in our bay, and there were no American traders in Tunis. His task was altogether political, and gave him no trouble; he had, therefore, all his time free, and spent it in reading and writing. I remember the negotiations he had with the Tunisian government for the repairing of the consular house; they were, I am sure, the most important fact of his official career here. He succeeded, though, in getting what he wanted, and the house was completely remade according to the plans of a German architect, Mr. Konneger, who was intimate with him. The Bey had to pay a famous sum for it. Poor Payne did not enjoy it very long, though; he died a short time after, and Dr. Heap, his obstinate competitor for the Tunisian Consulate, succeeded him at last.

Payne had in the last year of his life become of very sedentary habits and very gloomy in his ideas. I remember to have seen him many times sitting in his armchair by a red-hot stove drinking brandy and water and looking very sad. He seemed to have no ties left in this world. He saw very few persons here, and did not seem to like new acquaintances. He was at last taken with a slow fever, which, neglected,

took a bad turn and became dangerous. We saw, to our great consternation, that his constitution was giving way before it without the least resistance, and we soon found that our poor friend's days were numbered. Every care was taken of him, but with no effectual result, except showing him that he was cared for and surrounded by friends. He died, after ten or twelve days' illness, without suffering, and like a lamp whose oil is exhausted. We buried him in his colonel's uniform. We had him taken to our cemetery, and I took care of his tomb ever since—up to the day his dust was removed to America. The slab was put upon the grave by the care of my excellent friend, W. P. Chandler, of Philadelphia, once American Consul here, who wrote the epitaph which is upon it. These are the few details I can give you upon our regretted friend. I have been in a position to ascertain fully the precious qualities with which he was endowed, the loyalty of his character, the frankness and dignity of his manners, and the depth of his intelligence and information.

WHEN THE MARTENS FOLLOW SPRING.

On the roof-tree sparrows chattered,
And the gathering martens cried;
Autumn's gold the glades bespattered,
As a lover's arts I plied—
As I pleaded, "Oh, belov'd one! on my bosom fold
thy wing."
"Yea," she answered—looking upward—"when
the martens follow spring."
So I watched the snowflakes falling
With a gladness naught could chill,
In the warmth of hope forestalling
Joys which patience must fulfill.
For, within, I whispered, lowly: "To this breast
my love will cling
When the blossoming hawthorn reddens, and the
martens follow spring."
Soon the violet doffed her cover,
And the snowdrop rang her bell;
Catkins tressed the hazels over,
And the gorse flamed on the fell.
Then I knelt, and whispering, pleaded, "Lo, be-
lov'd, the thrushes sing!"
Faint she answered, "For me never will the mar-
tens follow spring."
Close I looked, and on her forehead
Marked the pencillings of pain;
Saw her limpid eyes full stored,
Like fringed pools o'erfed with rain.
And I cried aloud, sore stricken, "Oh, belov'd
one! stay thy wing!
For life cometh, cometh surely, when the martens
follow spring."
They are chattering, chattering gaily,
As their nests they mend with care;
And I watch them, watch them daily,
With a dumbly blank despair;
For they home returned from roaming, but my
love, on tired wing,
Had just mounted up for ever, when the martens
followed spring.
—Marian Pendlebury, in *Cassell's Magazine for May*.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

From *The N. Y. Tribune*, April 20.

The prospect that war will be avoided by unexpected yielding on the part of Great Britain came during the latter part of last week to dash all speculative hopes. The effect upon business was the more important because the previous inflated hopefulness based upon belief in war had been extreme and unwise. As the advance in prices had been unreasonable, so disappointment is likely to cause corresponding reaction. The full effect has not yet been felt, because to the very end of the week the more pacific advices were by many persistently doubted.

In the stock market, while the general tendency was downward, advance in some stocks so far balanced the loss in many that the average price of sixty stocks at the close was 46.32, against 46.77 at the close of the previous week. In Manhattan there was recorded an advance of 5%, and in Union Pacific, on account of a very full report, which was regarded favorably, and a settlement with the government, an advance of 3% was made. Pacific Mail also gained 2% cents, Missouri Pacific the same, and several other stocks from 1 to 2% cents each. Among the much more numerous losses, however, were some of considerable importance, such as 6% in Lake Erie and Western, 5 in Michigan Central, 4 in Burlington and Quincy, and the same in Omaha preferred, 3 in Omaha common, and nearly 2 in Northwestern. The refusal of the Northwestern to join in the new Western pooling arrangement was deemed important. But on the whole the market only lost about as much as it had gained without adequate reason since the rumors of war began.

The market for wheat fluctuated absurdly during the week, rushing up suddenly to about \$1.03 and ending at about 98 cents, or 1 cent lower than the close of the previous week. May options, indeed, closed at 97% cents, a loss of 1% cents during the week. Corn, on the other hand, retained a gain of nearly 1 cent, and oats closed only a shade lower than for the previous week; the advance in these articles on account of the war excitement having been comparatively small. Sugar was a shade weaker, pork and lard unchanged, and cotton, after a week of considerable speculative excitement, closed at 11 cents, a decline of 1/2 cent. In the oil market, after some days of dullness and reports of new wells, a slight advance was made. The iron and coal markets continued unsatisfactory, but in dry goods a little more activity appeared, and the stoppage of mills for a time made print cloths a little stiffer. It may be added that the general course of business, as indicated by Exchanges outside of New York, showed a decrease of over 6 per cent in comparison with last year, and at Philadelphia and Baltimore, as at New York, the decrease exceeded 20 per cent.

Under the circumstances a further gain in the bank reserve was to be expected, and it increased \$2,869,000. The surplus reserve, as is natural at this season, again mounts upward, but at its lowest was \$35,000,000 greater than in any previous year for the first week of April. The banks did not gain much from the Treasury, for comparison of the Treasury statements shows that it lost, in amount of gold owned, about \$1,238,000, while gaining in amount of silver owned about \$1,270,000. There was a slight increase in the gold held, and about \$1,800,000 more gold certificates put out. On the other hand, there was an increase of more than \$600,000 in the silver held, and a decrease of a still larger amount in the silver certificates outstanding. At New York, however, the ratio of payments in silver to the total receipts for customs was a little less than for some weeks past, so that for the month of April, thus far, the proportions of gold and silver certificates received have been almost precisely the same—each about 40 per cent.

A feature which has attracted considerable attention has been the advance of sterling exchange twice during the week, 1/2 cent each time. The marked advance in prices of grain no doubt had more to do with this change, by checking the export demand, than any increase in the demand for money at London. But it is not unlikely that, if the peace reports prove true, the rate of exchange may drop with the price of grain.

More disheartening news as to the industry than any received during the active hours of the week came late Saturday night, in the statement that the Association of Iron and Steel workers at Pittsburg had again resolved to demand the same scale of wages for the coming as for the past year. If this decision is adhered to, a strike of importance is quite certain to result, and a permanent injury also to the iron interests of the West, for the wages paid in that section have been so much higher than in Eastern States that in time of depression the difference is vital. Possibly the success of some other recent strikes gave hope to the men that, in spite of the statements of employers, the wages demanded would be given without a struggle. The railroad coal operators of the Monongahela region, however, still refuse to pay the wages demanded by miners, and conceded by the river operators. The carpet weavers' strike and the hatters' strike have recently ended, but the miners are leaving the Wilkesbarre region in considerable numbers, because of the stoppage, and the miners of the Cumberland region are now reported to have decided upon demands which insure another strike. Generally, the industrial outlook would be more encouraging than for some time past, but for the numerous controversies between employers and workers.

DRIFT.

The Supreme Court of the United States has at last decided against Virginia repudiation, but too late, perhaps, for many of the original creditors. The old debt of the State was scaled down after the war and coupon bonds issued in exchange therefor, the coupons to be receivable for State taxes. That is the contract which the Supreme Court now declares to be binding in spite of all subsequent legislation. But the State refused to receive the coupons and in the long struggle that has been going on for a dozen years many of the bonds have passed into the hands of speculators who will profit by the Court's decision. Virginia is in better position now than she was ten years ago to bear this burden, and should devote her energies now to meeting the debt instead of trying longer to evade just payment.—*Phila. Ledger*.

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The editor of a Buffalo newspaper recently asked the subscribers to name the ten most important inventions. More than 800 answers were received and the ten inventions receiving the most votes were: The telegraph, printing press, steam engine, cotton gin, telephone, mariner's compass, gunpowder, sewing machine, telescope, and photography. Twenty-one votes were in favor of the steamboat, six for paper, two for timepieces and only one for the ocean cable.

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The Supreme Court of Oregon has achieved notoriety, as did the Supreme Court of Massachusetts a few years ago, by deciding that a woman is not a person when she seeks permission to practice law. About a month ago Mary A. Leonard, of Seattle, W. T., made application for admission to practice law in the Oregon Courts. She had pursued the regular law course at Seattle, had passed a satisfactory examination, and had been formerly admitted to the Bar of the Territorial Courts, including that of the Supreme Court. From this latter body she held a certificate which she presented to the Supreme Court of Oregon. This application was refused on the ground that the statute will not allow the admission of a "female" lawyer. This interpretation of the statute is based, it seems, upon a pronoun. The statute clearly defines the qualifications necessary to gain ad-

mission to the Oregon Bar. Age, morals, character, and the requisite learning and ability as proven by an examination or certificate from the Supreme Court of another jurisdiction, are the imperative conditions, and of these Mrs. Leonard gave satisfactory showing. But in the statute the pronouns "he" and "him" are used with reference to applicants, and as the applicant is a "she," this was sufficient reason, in the opinion of these astute Judges, to refuse admission to an attorney in good standing in adjoining Territory. Such is the logic of the masculine brain.

The *New Northwest*, in commenting upon this decision, pointedly remarks that "the statutes in reference to various other matters also contain the masculine pronoun, yet the Supreme Court does not hold that women are exempt from laws to impose taxes, to punish crime, and so forth. In the construction of statutes there is a mighty difference—as far as women are concerned—whether burdens are to be imposed or rights protected."

Mrs. Leonard next made application for admission to the United States District and Circuit Courts for Oregon. Her petition was granted by Judge Deady, and she now has the honor of being the first woman admitted to any Bar in that State.

President Warren, of the Boston University, thinks that sex isolation in education is a survival of the same medieval ideas which created and sustained monasticism. "Masculine influence alone, feminine influence alone," he says, "can never produce the broadest, completest, humanistic culture. Only in the fully human society of men and women can a normal development of character go forward. Where mental and moral improvement is the earnest common purpose, the refining and ennobling influence of each sex upon the other in association can hardly be overestimated." It is an elevating and molding force whose potency and value have but just begun to be recognized in the higher education.

Mrs. Eliza H. L. Barker has just been elected a member of the School Committee of Tiverton, R. I. Mrs. Barker is said to be the youngest woman ever elected to that office. It is also the only instance on record where mother and daughter have successively held the position. Mrs. M. T. Lawton, Mrs. Barker's mother, having been elected in 1871. Mrs. Barker is a Vassar graduate, a contributor to the *Rhode Island Historical Magazine*, the *Providence Journal* and other papers.

The South has fully its share of late of women who support themselves by magazine and story writing. Mrs. Charles Tie-man, author of the popular "Homoselle" in the Round Robin series, has finished another volume called "Propinquity." She is a native of Richmond, Va., has lived in Baltimore since the war, and has written stories for *Harper's* and the *Century*. Another Baltimore writer is Miss K. M. Roland, who has worked for nearly all the Southern magazines and *Harper's*. Mrs. Angela Crippen Davis, of Louisville, has been writing Southern character sketches for ten years, and her work is much admired in the South. She used to lecture, and now she has a realistic novel ready.

In an excellent article on "Suffrage for Woman" in the *Contemporary Review*, Emily Pfeiffer says: "The time is not remote when it would have been impossible for a Florence Nightingale to do her work without reproach; for a Mary Carpenter to scatter the seeds of a better hope for the woman of India; for women students of medi-

cine to carry help for the neglected ailments of their imprisoned sisters; for an Isabella Bird, a Miss North, and many another, to bring back bright pictures and fruits of distant travels; and, finally, for an Octavia Hill, and a large contingent of lady helpers, to quietly show the way in which an evil, spreading its poison through the social fabric may be cured. No one of those who unthinkingly or dishonestly repeat this parrot-cry of chaining the woman to her sphere, would now dare to maintain that such women are trespassing beyond it. That sphere, as traced by jealousy and greed, is a circle of chalk, which the tide of necessity and the steps of these noble ones are obliterating."

The sorrel lifts her snow-white bloom
From green leaves soft and sour,
The wry-neck bids the cuckoo come,
The wych-elm's all in flower;
That tweet! tweet! tweet! that dusty dew,
That white star of my feet,
They speak of Aprils past—and you,
My sweet!

Our wood still curves against the sky,
And still, all stark and dim,
Our hornbeam's futed branches lie
Along the shining rim,
But ah! within its base of moss
The rabbits leap and peer;
No footsteps fright them as they cross—
This year.

When winter shared my hopeless plight,
I bound my heart in frost;
There was no wealth to vex my sight
With treasure it had lost;
But oh! the buds, the scent, the song,
The agonizing blue—
They teach my hopeless heart to long—
For you!

—Edmund Gosse, in the *Magazine of Art* for May.

It seems as if America were peculiarly susceptible to epidemic influences of a mental kind. We hear of no other country so violently perturbed by "waves" of temperance crusading, religious revivals, velocipede crazes, pedestrianism, and, finally, roller skating, upon which latter pastime the thoughts and feelings of three-fourths of the rising generation are at present centered. In intensity and extent the roller skating mania has far exceeded all its predecessors, and it must be inferred either that the psychological contagium is particularly strong or that the susceptibility of young America to affective epidemic influences is increasing.

Modern scientists of the "Psychical Research" school are putting forward the theory of brain waves as a possibly potent element in the production of panic fears and epidemic fashions and feelings. The mind acts "exoneurally," we are told, and the vibrating brain cells of the enthusiastic roller skater communicate their rhythmical pulsations to the previously insensitive spectator. Whatever the mechanism, there is certainly at present a morbidly exaggerated passion for, and indulgence in, roller skating. And the question comes home to the physician, whether it is doing any physical or mental harm.

On the whole, we are inclined to take a rather lenient view of the present craze. Considerable inquiry has failed to elicit any facts showing that roller skating, temperately indulged in, does any harm to growing children, or produces any diseases and injuries peculiar to the sport. Severe sicknesses have been known to result from violent exercise in hot, ill-ventilated rinks, and occasionally serious injuries are produced by falls and collisions. In proportion to the immense number of persons who have been engaged in propulsive divagations upon pol-

ished floors during the past winter, the pathological outcome has been small.—*The Medical Record*.

Speaking about dust explosions, says the *Milling World*, a case from Germany is worthy of notice. A sack of flour, falling down stairs, opened and scattered the contents in a cloud through the lower room, where a burning gas flame set fire to the dust, causing an explosion which lifted a part of the roof of the mill and broke almost all the windows. There can be no doubt that the majority of dust explosions are, like mine disasters, due to open lights, and as this danger can be practically avoided by the use of the incandescent electric lights, there really seems to be no valid reason why it should not be introduced more generally, as those establishments which have used it express themselves in its favor. No matter how carefully other lights are guarded an absolute safety, as long as the globes are intact, is offered only by the incandescent lamps, where the atmosphere or the dust has no access whatever to the flame. The above instance teaches also how little is necessary to start an explosion in the cleanest mill, so long as open lights are used; how much greater must the danger be in establishments where the air is constantly charged with dust, and where cleanliness is looked upon as of minor importance.

The *Building Times* (London) says the best chimneys are made by inclosing hard baked glazed pipes in a thin wall of bricks. Such chimneys will not only draw better than those made in the usual way, but there will be less danger from "defective flues." A four inch wall of brick between us and destruction by fire is a frail barrier, especially if the work is carelessly done, or the mortar has crumbled from the joints. To build the chimneys with double, or eight inch walls, makes them very large, more expensive, and still not as good as when they contain the smooth round flues. To leave an air chamber between them for ventilating is better than to open directly into the smoke flue, because it will not impair the draught for the fire, and there will be no danger of a sooty odor in the room when the circulation happens to be downward, as it will be occasionally. The outside chimney, if there is one, should have an extra air chamber between the very outer walls and the back of the fireplace to save heat, a precaution that removes, to a great extent, the common objection to such chimneys. A very large per cent of fires comes from defective chimneys.

On the 14th of March last a straw stack belonging to B. Trumble, of Wilson, was blown over, and soon after a beautiful peacock was missing from the yard. Not connecting his disappearance with the falling of the stack, a thorough search was made, but no trace of him could be found. On the 1st of April the straw was removed, and nearly in the centre of it calmly reposed the missing bird, certainly with drooping plumes, but to all appearances in good health, and he very gladly partook of the food that was sparingly administered at first.—*Sheboygan (Mich.) News*.

The prolonged Franco-Chinese war, now that peace has been declared, will probably result in an absolute revolution in the military system of the Empire of China. The sacrifice of thousands of valuable lives, to say nothing of the draft on the treasury, has already suggested the advisability of founding military and naval schools, or doing as Japan has done in sending young men to military and naval schools in Europe and

this country to be educated in the European method of warfare. For the first time in the history of China she has been forced to borrow money from foreign sources for which she has and must pay dearly in interest and commissions.

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Hungary has found it expedient to reform its Upper House of Parliament, and a bill has been introduced by which 240 Counts and 300 nobles of lower rank will be excluded, because they pay in taxes less than a specified sum every year.

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A high license system in Philadelphia would be a large help towards furnishing the money needed for the extension of the Water Works and various permanent improvements. It would, besides, promote better order in the sale of liquor. If it does not seem quite fair to make the people who don't drink water pay for improving the water supply, the license money could be appropriated to some other purpose, such as the support of almshouses and prisons in which the drinkers may be supposed to have more direct personal interest. But the high license is desirable as a police measure, and the incidental revenue of a million or two a year would afford considerable relief no matter how it might be expended.—*Phila. Ledger.*

PRESS OPINION.

WHAT IS THE COST OF THE NATION'S FOOD?

The N. Y. Sun.

An interesting computation made by Mr. Edward Atkinson is presented in summary by *Bradstreet's*. Mr. Atkinson has been

endeavoring to determine, not how much it actually costs the people of the United States for food, but what would be the aggregate expenditure on the basis of a fair average for individual nourishment, and how the expenditure would be distributed among the various items of subsistence.

The conclusions of this intelligent and careful economist were reached by the following method: He took the actual cost of feeding seventeen adult men, most of whom were hard-working mechanics, and eight women, three being servants, for six months, in a Massachusetts town. He also took the actual cost of the food eaten by seventy-two adult female factory operatives and eight servants in a Maryland town. He assumed that the average of these two tables would be no more than a fair daily ration for all adults throughout the country. Here are the individual averages and the totals, the latter being reckoned on the basis of a population of fifty millions:

	Cents per day.	Cost per year.	Total for the U. S.
Meat, poultry and fish.....	9.70	\$35 31	\$1,765,000,000
Dairy and eggs.....	5.60	20 38	1,019,000,000
Flour and meal.....	2.50	9 10	455,000,000
Vegetables.....	1.98	7 21	367,500,000
Sugar and syrup.....	1.94	7 06	353,000,000
Tea and coffee.....	1.02	3 71	185,500,000
Fruit, green and dry.....	0.62	2 26	113,000,000
Salt, spice, ice, etc.....	0.49	1 78	89,000,000
Total.....	23.85	\$86 81	\$4,340,000,000

Of course it is easy to say that these results would have more weight if the averages were based on a wider investigation of the cost of living, and a more extensive collection of data. But it is exceedingly difficult to get at the exact kitchen figures in any case, or to find an establishment where the margin of waste is not sufficiently large to destroy for this purpose the value of the

facts. Mr. Atkinson probably selected the Massachusetts and the Maryland households as representative establishments in preference to all others within his knowledge, on account of the prudence there displayed in buying and the economy in the preparation of the food. In the case of the Maryland women, less meat and fish was consumed and more vegetables than with the Massachusetts family, largely of men. The cost of living in Maryland was less than three-fourths of that in Massachusetts—nineteen and three-fourths cents a day in Maryland and twenty-eight cents in Massachusetts.

What will strike everybody in the table given above is, first, the large relative cost of sugar and syrup as compared with that of flour and meal; and, secondly, the fact that so great a part of the total expenditure is for dairy products and eggs. The milk, butter, cheese and eggs consumed cost more than the flour, the meal, all the vegetables and the tea and coffee together.

Roughly speaking, then, the average individual ought to live pretty fairly, so far as food is concerned, on a quarter of a dollar a day, or a dollar and three-quarters a week, or ninety dollars a year. Mr. Atkinson thinks that by judicious purchasing and economical serving the thing could be done for twenty cents a day in the East, and probably for less in the West. As for the beer and whiskey bill, Mr. David A. Wells recently computed that the nation spends \$474,823,000 a year for drink, and likes it, too.

WHILE WAITING FOR A COUGH TO GO AS IT CAME, you are often laying the foundation for some pulmonary or bronchial affection. It is better to get rid of a cold at once by using that sure remedy, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectant, which will cure all stubborn coughs and relieve any anxiety as to dangerous consequence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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AMUSEMENTS.

COMMENCING APRIL 27th, 1885.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—April 27th, Knights' Labor Lecture; April 28th, Concert Benefit St. Mary's Hospital; April 29th, Phila. Music Festival Association Concert; April 30th, Coöperative Concert Co.; May 1st, University of Pennsylvania Commencement; May 2d, Afternoon, Miss Scott's Children Entertainment.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Frank Mayo, in "Nordeck."

HAVERLY'S THEATRE, BROAD ST.—New York Opera Bouffe Company.

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE.—H. B. Mahn's Comic Opera Company, in "Olivette."

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